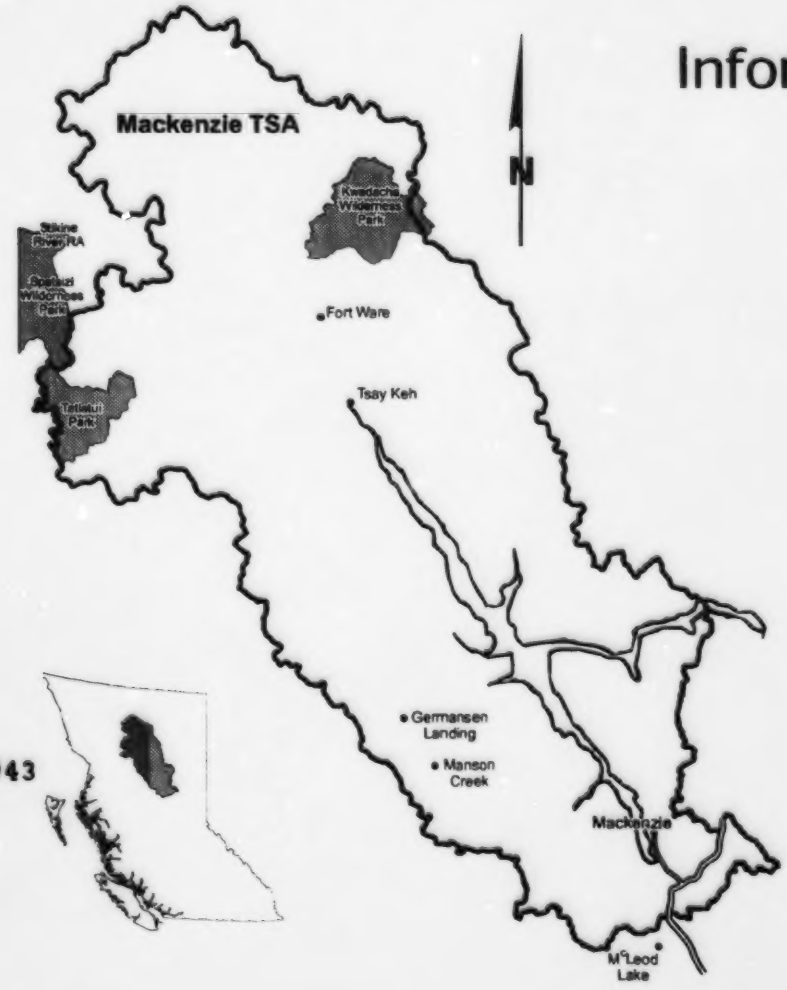
Timber Supply Review

Mackenzie Timber Supply Area

Information Report
April 2000



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Ministry of Forests

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Introduction

The British Columbia Forest Service is required by law to formally review the timber supply* in all timber supply areas* and tree farm licence* areas in the province. A review of each of the areas is completed at least once every five years. The main objectives of the reviews are:

- to identify the economic, environmental and social information that reflects the current forest management practices—including their effects on the short- and long-term timber supply
- to identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- to provide the chief forester with information to make any necessary adjustments to the allowable annual cuts* for the next five years

> * *Throughout this document, an asterisk at the end of a phrase or word indicates that a definition can be found in the margin.*

Objective of this document

The objective of this document is to provide an opportunity for public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Mackenzie timber supply area. This document represents the early stages of the timber supply review process and is intended to provide a non-technical overview of the data and management assumptions that will be used in the upcoming *Mackenzie Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Mackenzie Timber Supply Area Analysis Report* will be one of the documents that the chief forester will consider in making the allowable annual cut determination under Section 8 of the Forest Act. Public input is encouraged to ensure the best information is used in determining allowable annual cuts.

This information report contains a general description of the data assumptions and current forest management practices related to timber supply for the Mackenzie timber supply area. For the purpose of this timber supply review, current practices can be defined as the set of land-use decisions and forest management practices that are currently implemented and enforced. Future forest management objectives that may be established but are not currently implemented and enforced are not included.

Many of the draft data and management assumptions are summarized on pages six through ten. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Mackenzie Forest District office in Mackenzie, or the Prince George Forest Region office in Prince George and request a copy of the data package. The public will have 30 days to review and comment on the information report and data package. A response form at the end of this document will assist you in providing your comments. Written comments will be accepted until May 15, 2000.

Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process for determining allowable annual cuts has been in place since the late 1940s. However, the process has changed significantly over time. Most recently, the process has had some minor revisions designed to improve efficiency and encourage earlier public review through the release of this report.

Figure 1 (next page) illustrates the five-step process that has been developed for the timber supply review of timber supply areas. The diagram indicates the current status of the timber supply review for the Mackenzie timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

Timber Supply Review

in the Mackenzie TSA

Timber supply
A harvest level that is forecasted to be available over time, under a particular management regime.

Timber supply area
An integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 7 of the *Forest Act*.

Tree farm licence
Provides rights to harvest timber, and outlines responsibilities for forest management, in a particular area.

Allowable annual cut (AAC)
The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.

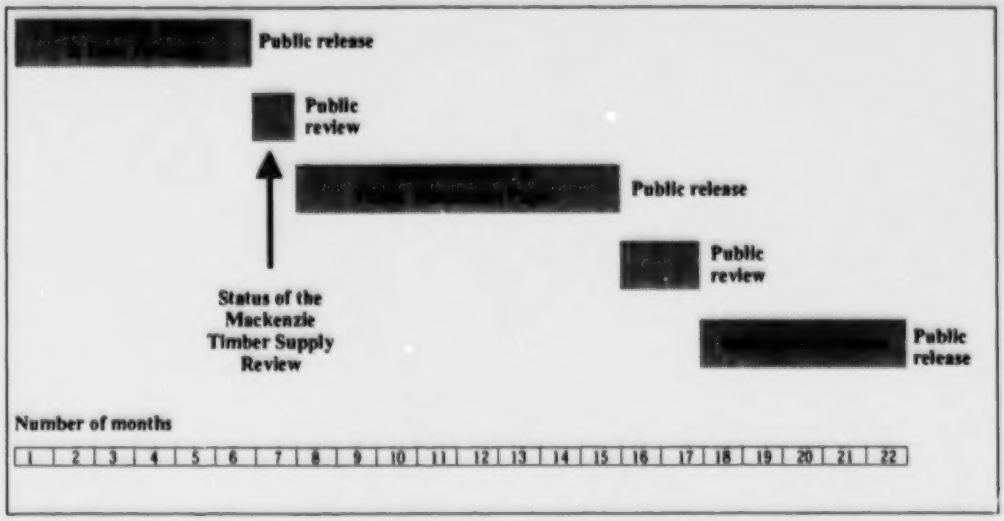

Public release
Public review
Public release
Public review
Status of the Mackenzie Timber Supply Review
Public release
Number of months
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Figure 1.
Review process for the Mackenzie timber supply area.

The process for reviewing the timber supply and establishing the allowable annual cut for tree farm licence areas is based on similar principles; however, the process takes 30 months from start to completion.

The chief forester's responsibility

Determining the allowable annual cuts for Crown forest lands in British Columbia is the responsibility of the province's chief forester. It is one of the chief forester's most important responsibilities since it affects the local and provincial economies and environment—now and in the future. Section 8 of the *Forest Act* requires the chief forester to consider the following factors to determine allowable annual cuts for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas:

a) the rate of timber production that may be sustained from the area, taking into account:
- the composition of the forest and its expected rate of growth
- the time in which the forest will become re-established
- silvicultural treatments, including reforestation
- the standard of timber utilization
- the constraints on the amount of timber produced from the area due to use of the forest for purposes other than timber production, and
- any other information that relates to the capability of the area to produce timber

b) the short- and long-term implications to British Columbia of alternative rates of timber harvesting from the area

c) the nature, production capabilities and timber requirements of established and proposed timber processing facilities

d) the economic and social objectives of the government, as expressed by the minister, for the area, for the general region and for British Columbia, and

e) abnormal infestations in and devastations of, and major salvage programs planned for, the timber on the area.

Some of these factors can be measured and analyzed—others cannot. Ultimately, the chief forester's determination is an independent, professional judgement based on the best available information. Information that is relevant to the factors listed above is provided to the chief forester by government agencies, the minister of forests and the public.

One of the objectives of the Timber Supply Review is to incorporate changes arising from new information, new practices and new government initiatives that may have an impact on timber supply.

In the event of significant change, the allowable annual cut may be reviewed in less than the required five years.

Following the release of the allowable annual cut determination by the chief forester, the minister of forests apportions the cut to various licences and programs.

Principles of the Timber Supply Review

In determining allowable annual cuts—in addition to the requirements outlined in Section 8 of the *Forest Act*—the following principles have been developed.

The Timber Supply Review:

- is a decision-making process for establishing allowable annual cuts for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas by the chief forester on a maximum five-year cycle, as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*; **it is not a process for making land-use or management decisions**
- incorporates the best information available, including all relevant current practices, and identifies where new information is needed
- reflects the results of implemented plans and land-use decisions, and provides a benchmark for future planning processes
- involves other agencies, affected groups and the public.

Mackenzie land-use planning processes

In 1994, the Mackenzie Land and Resource Advisory Table was formed to make recommendations on proposed new protected areas. In April 1997, this task was rolled into a formal land and resource management planning process for the Mackenzie timber supply area. The planning process provides an opportunity for First Nations, the public, interest groups and government to make recommendations regarding future forest management of public lands and proposed protected areas in the planning area. Depending on when the plan is approved by government and implemented, it may be reflected either in this, or in future timber supply reviews.

Proposed protected areas have been identified and may be established as part of the land and resource management planning process or by order-in-council. When protected areas are designated, they will be accounted for future timber supply reviews.

Description of the timber supply area

The Mackenzie timber supply area is situated in the northeast interior of the province and covers about 6.1 million hectares. The Rocky Mountain Trench, with flat to gentle terrain, runs north-south through the center of the timber supply area, with the rugged Rocky Mountains on the east side and the more rounded Omenica Mountains to the west. Williston Lake—a narrow 360 kilometre long lake created by the W.A.C Bennett Dam on the Peace River—is one of the most prominent geographical features in the area. The lake serves as a major access route to the northern interior of the timber supply area and is used to transport logs to the mills in Mackenzie.

The timber supply area is administered by the Mackenzie Forest District office located in the community of Mackenzie. The Mackenzie Forest District is a part of the Prince George Forest Region.

The communities

The Mackenzie timber supply area is sparsely populated. Most of the population lives in the community of Mackenzie. Community amenities include various municipally administered recreation facilities, a hospital, schools, access to post-secondary courses, and

Silviculture
Activities that ensure the regeneration of young forests on harvested areas, enhance tree growth or improve wood quality in selected stands. Activities include: site rehabilitation and preparation, planting, spacing, fertilization and pruning.

accommodation/facilities. Small settlements within the timber supply area include Germansen Landing, Manson Creek, Tsay Keh, and Fort Ware. There is very little dispersed rural settlement within the area.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area was 6,360, an increase of about two per cent from 1991. About 95 per cent of the population resides in the community of Mackenzie.

The economy

Approximately 65 per cent of employment in the Mackenzie area is generated by the forest sector. The public sector, which accounts for 17 per cent of employment, is the only other large employment sector in the area. Although the forestry and public sectors predominate in the Mackenzie area, tourism is an important source of income (associated with 'travel' and 'other').

Forestry employment in the timber supply area is comprised of harvesting, silviculture* and the processing of wood at four major saw mills, one pulp and paper mill, one pulp mill, and five other smaller processors (including two value-added facilities).

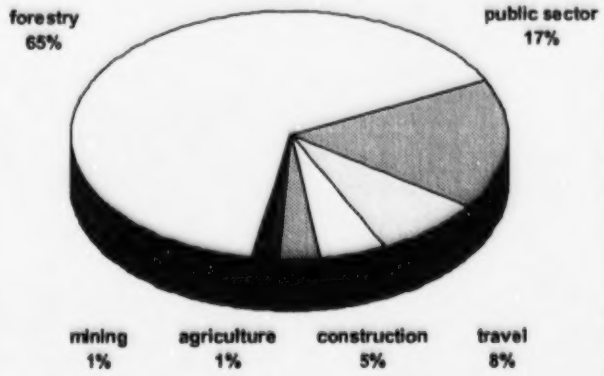
Processing facilities range from single owner-operators to large mills that are linked to other integrated operations. In 1998, about 1,909 people were directly employed in forestry operations and mills in the timber supply area.

First Nations

Nine First Nations have asserted traditional territory within the Mackenzie timber supply area. The traditional territories for the Kwadacha and the Tsay Keh Dene First Nations are almost entirely located within the timber supply area, including their main communities of Fort Ware and Tsay Keh, respectively. The traditional territories for the McLeod Lake, Takla Lake, Nak'azdli, West Moberly and Halfway River First Nations are primarily located outside the timber supply area but portions of their traditional territories overlap with the timber supply area. In addition, small portions of the timber supply area near Thutade Lake are asserted to be within the traditional territories of the Gitxsan and the Tahltan First Nations.

McLeod Lake First Nation, and the Federal and provincial governments have reached an agreement where all parties will adhere to Treaty 8. The agreement has been reached and therefore the information will be considered in this timber supply review. When other treaty negotiations or agreements are reached, they will be considered in future timber supply reviews.

Figure 2.
Total employment by sector for the Mackenzie timber supply area, 1996.



Notes: 'Forestry' consists of harvesting, forestry services, and forest product manufacturing. 'Public sector' consists of local and provincial government services, health and education. 'Other' consists of employment in transportation and manufacturing not listed elsewhere. 'Travel' consists of business and holiday-related travel.
Source: Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, April 1999, "The Forest District Tables."

The forest land resources

Numerous natural resources are associated with the forest land base. Forest products, recreation, trapping, guide-outfitting, mining, tourism amenities, and a variety of wildlife habitat highlight the wide range of activities in the Mackenzie timber supply area. The diverse terrain of mountains and the river valleys result in diverse climates and vegetation. The forests are largely comprised of a mixture of deciduous* and coniferous* trees. The dominant feature of the climate is cold weather. Daily average temperatures are below freezing for half of the year and three-quarters of the annual precipitation falls as snow.

In the southern portion of the area, outdoor recreation primarily occurs near the B.C. Forest Service recreation sites. These are mainly located along the east and west sides of Williston Lake, and around Germansen Landing. Road access extends along both sides of Williston Lake, while the northern third of the timber supply area is currently without road access. Popular recreation areas include Bijoux Falls Provincial Park, Kennedy Siding Recreation Site, Germansen Lake Recreation Site, and during the winter, Powder King Ski Villiage.

Trapping and guide-outfitting have a long history in the area, with over 22 guide-outfitting operations, 33 licensed trappers, and 134 non-licensed trappers (1994). The most common furbearers harvested in the area are pine marten, lynx and beaver. Crown range land for cattle grazing is very limited, however 12 grazing licences have been issued to guide-outfitting operations for the caring of horses.

The environment

There are five biogeoclimatic zones* in the Mackenzie timber supply area. The distinct ecological features and the unique nature of the area contribute to high biodiversity values. For example, forests of hybrid white spruce, lodgepole pine, and boreal black spruce characterize the lower elevation areas. In these areas, the weather is generally moist to wet and cool, winters are long and the growing season is short. In flat terrain, the forest typically consists of hybrid spruce, and lodgepole pine with trembling aspen. Areas with higher precipitation and areas with a short, cool growing season with a long cold winter support hybrid spruce, sub-alpine fir and lodgepole pine forests. The high elevation mountain-tops are blanketed with alpine shrubs, herbs, mosses and lichens.

Over 250 species of wildlife inhabit the area. The diverse forests and the many streams, rivers and lakes host a range of wildlife species. Many of these species, including the arctic grayling, bull trout, caribou and grizzly bear are considered rare and potentially threatened by human activities and natural events in the Mackenzie timber supply area.

History of the allowable annual cut

Effective September 1996, the chief forester set the allowable annual cut for the Mackenzie timber supply area at 2,997,363 cubic meters. This level maintained the previous allowable annual cut of 2,947,363 cubic metres for predominantly coniferous stands and included a new partition of 50,000 cubic metres for predominantly deciduous stands.

As part of the 1996 determination, the chief forester gave direction to resolve uncertainties with respect to the timber supply in the Mackenzie timber supply area. In preparation for the next allowable annual cut determination, the following issues were examined:

Deciduous
Deciduous trees commonly have broad-leaves and usually shed their leaves annually.

Coniferous
Coniferous trees have needles or scale-like leaves and are usually 'evergreen'.

Biogeoclimatic zones
A large geographic area with broadly homogeneous climate and similar dominant tree species.

Sensitivity analysis
Examines how uncertainty in data and management assumptions affect timber supply.

Integrated resource management
The identification and consideration of all resource values, including social, economic and environmental needs, in resource planning and decision-making.

Forest Practices Code
Legislation, standards and guidebooks that govern forest practices and standards, with heavy penalties for violators.

- **reinventory** - in the last determination, the chief forester noted that the timber supply was based on forest inventory information that was derived from a combination of older data and a patchwork of special studies.

  In preparation for this timber supply review, Forest Service staff obtained new aerial photography and updated the inventory to 1999 for the southern portion of the timber supply area. However, recent aerial photography for the northern parts of the timber supply area was not available, and therefore this portion of the inventory remains unchanged.

- **operability and merchantability** - the chief forester noted in the last determination some uncertainty about the amount of area removed from the timber harvesting land base to account for operability and timber merchantability.

  Since then, Forest Service staff have re-examined the criteria used to determine operable areas and merchantability of trees. This examination, combined with the updated inventory, has provided more detailed information regarding operability based on terrain characteristics, transportation distance and harvesting systems.

- **volume estimates for regenerated stands** - in the last determination, there was some uncertainty about the volume estimates for regenerated stands.

  No detailed growth and yield information has been gathered specifically for the Mackenzie timber supply area. However, a sensitivity analysis* will examine the potential impact on timber supply from uncertainty about volume estimates for regenerated stands.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Mackenzie timber supply area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, July 1996.

Current timber supply review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, water supplies, timber resources and many other benefits. The Ministry of Forests manages the timber, range and recreation resources on public lands, while the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks manages fish, wildlife, water resources and parks. Both agencies subscribe to the principle of integrated resource management*, where all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

The Forest Practices Code* is in-effect and has been fully implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

The data and management assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis will be based on the existing land-use designations and resource management practices that are currently approved and implemented in the Mackenzie timber supply area. Uncertainties about some of the data regarding current practices, and their potential effects on timber supply will be examined through sensitivity analyses. The chief forester will also consider any new information, based on implemented changes, at the time of the allowable annual cut determination.

Draft data and management assumptions for public review

The public is encouraged to review the data and management assumptions for completeness and accuracy. In determining an allowable annual cut, the chief forester will consider these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. The following general outline contains a brief description of the more pertinent information that will be

used in the timber supply analysis and, subsequently, in the chief forester's allowable annual cut determination for the Mackenzie timber supply area. More detailed information can be found in *Appendix A: Data Package*. This appendix is available upon request from the Ministry of Forests offices listed at the end of this report.

Land base factors

- **operable area** - the forested area in the Mackenzie timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on economic attributes and terrain accessibility. Only areas that are considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **environmentally sensitive areas*** - the forest inventory includes a classification of areas that are considered to be environmentally sensitive and/or significantly valuable for other resources. For the Mackenzie timber supply area, areas with sensitive soils, forest regeneration problems, watershed values, important wildlife habitat, snow avalanche potential and recreation opportunities are classified environmentally sensitive.

  A reduction factor of 90 per cent will be applied to areas with high environmental sensitivity, and therefore most of these areas will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base. From 50 to 70 per cent of the areas with moderate environmental sensitivity will contribute to the timber harvesting land base indicating that environmental concerns are addressed by careful forest management planning.
- **forest roads, trails and landings** - for the purposes of the timber supply analysis, an estimate was made of the productive forest land occupied by roads, trails, and landings. Currently it is estimated that existing roads, trails and landings occupy 12,211 hectares or about one per cent of the timber harvesting land base. The amount and rate of future roads to be constructed is estimated to be about 450 hectares per year, based on the current allowable annual cut.
- **cultural heritage resources** - an archaeological overview and cultural heritage inventories for the timber supply area are being updated. Current forest practices are based on the assumption that cultural heritage resources will be protected or managed by the careful location of old-growth management areas, riparian reserves, wildlife tree patches, or other areas where harvesting is either limited or will not occur.

Inventory factors

- **forest inventory** - the forest inventory has been updated to November 1999 to take into account recent harvesting and silviculture activities.

  The dominant tree species is lodgepole pine, which accounts for approximately 49 per cent of the timber harvesting land base. In addition, spruce accounts for about 39 per cent, and balsam (sub-alpine fir) for about 12 per cent of the timber harvesting land base. A minor component of the area is covered with aspen, birch and cottonwood.
- **minimum harvestable ages** - the minimum harvestable age is the earliest age at which a forest stand is estimated to reach a merchantable size and considered available for harvest. For the timber supply analysis, the ages for coniferous-leading stands will vary depending on tree species, geographic location and harvesting system, and are based on the time to achieve a minimum volume of between 140 to 270 cubic metres per hectare. The minimum harvestable age for deciduous-leading stands is 60 years based on the regional standard.

Environmentally sensitive areas
Areas identified as requiring special management to protect important recreation and scenic values, fisheries resources, sensitive soils and unstable slopes.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems, as well as the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

Forest re-establishment factors

- **Basic silviculture** - British Columbia laws require that harvested areas that are expected to produce timber in the future must be reforested with ecologically acceptable species that are free to grow within a specified time frame. The most common silvicultural practice is to harvest; then if necessary prepare the site for reforestation; reforest by planting or by relying on natural regeneration; and finally if necessary, control competing vegetation.

  In the Mackenzie timber supply area, the most common silvicultural system involves clearcutting with reserves of wildlife tree patches, followed by reforestation achieved predominantly by planting well-spaced trees of acceptable species. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that all harvested coniferous stands are planted and all harvested deciduous stands are reforested naturally. All stands are expected to achieve adequate stocking after three years, on average.

Timber utilization factors

- **timber utilization** - estimates of merchantable volume will be based on the utilization of all coniferous and deciduous trees which meet or exceed the following standards: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter (inside the bark); a minimum 12.5-centimetre diameter measured at 1.3 metres above the ground, and a maximum 30-centimetre high stump.

Infestations, devastations and salvage of timber

Each year, portions of the forests in the Mackenzie timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as wildfires, and infestations of spruce bark beetle, balsam bark beetle, and mountain pine beetle. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to access and economic limitations or other environmental considerations. The annual unsalvaged volume for the Mackenzie timber supply area for this timber supply analysis is estimated to be 172,800 cubic metres.

Factors to be considered for purposes other than timber production

Forest management guidelines used to manage forest resources such as biodiversity, scenic values, wildlife habitat and water quality will be included in the timber supply analysis through the use of forest cover requirements, and volume and land-base reductions.

- **general forest cover requirements** - no general forest cover constraints are applied as it is assumed that forest cover requirements will be achieved through the management of stand- and landscape-biodiversity (see below, under biodiversity).
- **visually sensitive areas** - the maintenance of scenic landscapes is a priority for recreation and tourism management. These are often located along major highways, primary access corridors and recreational waterways. Road construction and logging within these areas are planned and implemented to minimize visual impacts.

  Visually sensitive areas have been identified in the Mackenzie timber supply area. Depending on the management objectives for specific areas, the current practice in visually sensitive areas is to permit a maximum of between two and 30 per cent of harvested areas to have forests less than three to five metres tall at any time.
- **wildlife habitat** – some wildlife habitat areas have been classified as environmentally sensitive, and appropriate reductions will be applied

to partially exclude them (as discussed above, under environmentally sensitive areas). The most current information regarding wildlife habitat management, specifically for caribou and grizzly bear habitat, is being developed as part of the Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan. The proposed habitat management regimes have not yet been approved, however their potential impact to timber supply will be examined in a sensitivity analysis.

- **biological diversity*** - or biodiversity, is the full range of living organisms, in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. The Forest Practices Code requires that biodiversity be managed at both the stand and landscape levels.

Leaving wildlife tree* patches, single trees and coarse woody debris* addresses stand-level biodiversity and is current practice in the Mackenzie timber supply area. Wildlife tree patches are generally larger than two hectares and will not be harvested in the near future. The timber supply analysis will account for stand-level biodiversity by reducing the timber harvesting land base by four per cent. Generally, coarse woody debris objectives are met by the contributions of non-merchantable timber left on the ground after harvesting.

Landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying forest cover requirements based on the district-approved interim biodiversity emphasis options for specific landscape units, as they are considered current practice.

As part of the timber supply analysis, sensitivity analyses* are planned to examine the potential impacts on timber supply of applying the draft Regional Landscape Unit Plan biodiversity emphasis objectives as developed for the Mackenzie Forest District.

Implications of alternative rates of harvesting

- **alternative rates of harvesting** - many alternative harvest forecasts can be produced for a given set of forest conditions and management assumptions. Each alternative usually represents a trade-off between the harvest level in the short term and the subsequent rate of decline to the long-term harvest level. In the timber supply analysis, attempts will be made to achieve the current allowable rate of harvest in the short term without compromising the long-term harvest level. The implications of alternative short-term rates of harvest will be tested in sensitivity analyses.
- **implications related to community dependence** - The impact of timber supply adjustments on local communities and the provincial economy is an important consideration in the timber supply review. The January 1995 *Mackenzie Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the Mackenzie timber supply supported 1,132 direct person-years* and 1,698 indirect and induced person-years of employment provincially. About 44 per cent of these jobs are located in the Mackenzie timber supply area.

The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the B.C. Forest Service and other stakeholders. Indirect and other related employment at both local and provincial levels will also be estimated using employment multipliers provided by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment co-efficients, reported in person-years per

Wildlife tree
A standing live or dead tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for conservation or enhancement of wildlife.

Coarse woody debris
Logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development.

Sensitivity analysis
A process that examines how uncertainty in data and management assumptions affect timber supply.

Person-year(s)
One person working the equivalent of one full year, defined as at least 180 days of work. If someone works full-time for 90 days, he or she accounts for 0.5 person years.

1,000 cubic metres, will be developed and used to estimate changes to employment levels now and in the future from any potential harvest level changes.

Timber processing facilities

The socio-economic analysis will examine the implications of potential changes in timber supply for the area's processing facilities operated by the following licensees: Donohue Forest Products Inc., Slocan Forest Products Ltd., M&T Wood Products Ltd., East Fraser Fibre Co. Ltd., and Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. In 1998, the mills consumed approximately 2.6 million cubic metres of timber and 440 thousand bone dry units of wood chips. A total of approximately 1,200 people were employed at these facilities.

Economic and social objectives of the Crown

In a letter and a memo to the chief forester, the minister of forests has expressed the Crown's economic and social objectives for the province. The harvest flow objectives to be used in the timber supply analysis (see previous section, "*Alternative rates of harvesting*") are consistent with the minister's stated objectives.

In addition, economic and social objectives for the area and the general region will be derived from public input.

Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision that requires well-informed and thoughtful public input. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Information Report*, the *Data Package Appendix* and other topics related to the timber supply in the Mackenzie timber supply area. The response form at the end of this document will assist you in preparing your comments. As well, Forest Service staff would be pleased to discuss questions or concerns that may help you prepare your response.

Please mail the completed response form and your comments to the Forest Service district manager located at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until May 15, 2000.

After receiving public input, the B.C. Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in this timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be completed and available for review by fall of 2000. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Mackenzie Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

Following the second public review period, the chief forester will examine all the information available in order to review the timber supply for the Mackenzie timber supply area. The chief forester will then establish the allowable annual cut based on his consideration of the factors as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*.

You may identify yourself on your response if you wish. If you do, you are reminded that responses will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and may be made public. If copies of the responses are requested, personal identifiers will be removed before the responses are released.

For more information contact and/or mail your comments to:

District Manager
Mackenzie Forest District
Bag 5000
1 Cicada Road,
Mackenzie, B.C.
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Phone: (250) 997-2200
Fax: (250) 997-2236

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Prince George, B.C.
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Phone: (250) 565-6100
Fax: (250) 565-6671

Or electronically to
Deepa.Tolia@gems7.gov.bc.ca

APPENDIX A
Data Package
Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

This appendix is available upon request from the Ministry of Forests

Offices are located at:

Mackenzie Forest District
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